PÁRKÁNYI, C

5

The mercaptoquinazolone series. I. Desulfuration of 2-thio-4-quinazolones with Raney nickel. Cyrill Párkányi and Alois Vystrčil (Charles Univ., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 50, 106–10(1956).—Raney Ni desulfuration of 3-substituted-2-mercapto-4(3*H*)-quinazolones (substituent = R) (I) gave 3-substituted-4(3*H*)-quinazolones (II). I (R = H) (III) (0.01 mole), prepd. in 24% yield by heating KSCN and *o*-$MeO_2CC_6H_4NH_2$·HCl 6 hrs., in. 298°, refluxed and stirred 3 hrs. with 15 g. Raney Ni W4 in 400–500 ml. EtOH gave 92% II (R = H), m. 210–12° (from H_2O), also obtained in 28.5% yield by desulfuration of *2-methylmercapto-4(3H)-quinazolone* (prepd. in 71% yield from III and MeI), m. 213° (from MeOH). I (R = Ph) (IV), m. 299°, was prepd. according to Freundler [*Bull. soc. chim. France* [3], 31, 882(1904)] in 95% yield. IV with MeI in alc. KOH gave 82.5% *2-Me thioether* (V), m. 128° (from EtOH-H_2O). Heating 4.3 g. KOH in 80 ml. 50% EtOH and 17.8 g. IV on the steam bath, dild. with 80 ml. EtOH and 10 ml. H_2O, adding 9 g. $PhCH_2Cl$, heating 30 min., filtering, and allowing the filtrate to stand 3 days gave 23.5 g. *2-benzyl thioether* (VI), m. 169.5° (from AcOEt). Desulfuration of IV, V, and VI gave II (R = Ph), m. 138–9° (from C_6H_6), in 80, 51, and 50% yields, resp. Refluxing 8.5 g. *o*-HO_2C-$C_6H_4NH_2$, 150 ml. EtOH, and 9.23 g. $PhCH_2NCS$ (bp 140–2°) 3 hrs., allowing the mixt. to stand 1 day, and evapg. the mother liquors gave 4.75 g. I (R = $PhCH_2$) (VII), m. 216–7° (from EtOH); desulfuration yielded 57% II (R = $PhCH_2$), m. 115.5–16.5° (from AcOEt-petr. ether). Ultraviolet spectra are given for II (R = H), III, IV, and VII.

M. Hudlický

PARKÁNYI, C.

5-

The mercaptoquinazolone series. III. Synthesis and desulfuration of 1-methyl-2-mercapto-3-phenyl-1,2-dihydroquinazol-4-one. C. Parkányi and A. Vystrčil (Charles Univ., Prague). *Chem. Listy* 50, 606-7 (1956); cf. preceding abstr.—Refluxing 2.5 g. 3-MeNHC$_6$H$_4$CO$_2$H with 2.25 g. PhNCS 6 hrs. in 30 ml. AcOH yielded 3.2 g. *1-methyl-2-mercapto-3-phenyl-1,2-dihydroquinazol-4-one* (I), yellow crystals, m. 278° (from C$_6$H$_6$). I (1 g.) boiled with 400 ml. EtOH and 5.5 g. Raney Ni W4 gave 0.4 g. *1-methyl-3-phenyl-1,2-dihydroquinazol-4-one*, m. 115° (from CHCl$_3$-ligroine); picrate, m. 142°. L. J. Urbánek

PARKANYI, CYRIL

3

Polarography of derivatives of urea and thiourea. X. Anodic depolarization in solutions of 3-substituted 2-thioxo-4-oxo-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydroquinazolines. Cyril Párkányi (Charles Univ., Prague). Chem. listy 51, 703-15 (1957); cf. C.A. 51, 11324.—The following substances were studied polarographically: 2-thioxo-3-phenyl-4-oxo-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydroquinazoline (I); 2-thioxo-3-(p-methylphenyl)-4-oxo-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydroquinazoline (II); and 2-thioxo-3-(p-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydroquinazoline (III). These compds. give anodic polarographic waves which are complicated by various adsorption effects in buffer solns. and in the solns. of alkali hydroxides. The behavior of I differs substantially from the 2 others. The polarographic behavior of II and III is very similar and under certain conditions analogous to that of thiobarbituric acids and 4-methyl-2-thiouracil. F. Štráfelda

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Application. Food Processing Industry. H-28

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 59109

Author : Parkanyi Cyril
Inst : -
Title : Polygraphic Method of Determining the Content of Benzaldehyde in Compote Syrup.

Orig Pub : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 2, 111-112.

Abstract : Benzaldehyde is distilled from syrup with aqueous steam and it is identified in the distillate by the polygraphic method.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Industrial Synthesis of Dyes. H-16

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16460

Author : Parkanyi, C.
Inst : Not given
Title : Capillary Analysis of Certain Synthetic Dyes

Orig Pub : Prumysl potravin, 1958, 9, No 4, 200-201

Abstract : Description of capillary analysis conducted on square sheets of blotting paper for identification of food dyes and for the determination of their purities. -- V. Ufimtsev

Card 1/1

H - 44

PARKANYI, C.

"Nonisotopic radioactive indicators in analytic chemistry."

p. 181 (Chemie, Vol. 10, no. 3, Mar. 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 9, September 1958

PARKANYI, C.

"Progress in organic synthesis. VI."

p. 207 (Chemie, Vol. 10, no. 3, Mar. 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 9, September 1958

PARKANYI, C.

"Share of individual states and languages in the publications on organic chemistry."

p. 234 (Chemie, Vol. 10, no. 3, Mar. 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 9, September 1958

PARKANYI, CYRIL

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry. B-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 31895

Author : Cyril Parkanyi

Inst : -

Title : Polarography of Urea and Thiourea Derivatives. X. Anodo Depolarization in Solutions of 3-Substituted 2-Thioxo-4-oxo-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydroquinazolines.

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 4, 709-715; Collect. czechosl. chem. communs, 1958, 23, No 1, 63-70

Abstract : The polarographic behavior of 2-thioxo-3-phenyl-4-oxo-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydroquinazoline (I), 2-thioxo-3-n-methylphenyl-4-oxo-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydroquinazoline (II) and 2-thioxo-3-n-methoxyphenyl-4-oxo-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydroquinazoline (III) was studied in alkaline buffer solutions and in solutions of alkali metal hydroxides. The anodo waves corresponding to the formation of Hg salts are complicated by adsorption phenomena. It was established that the

Card 1/2

GUT, J.; MORAVEK, J.; PARKANYI, C.; ŠKODA, J.; SORM, F.

Nucleic-acid components and their analogues. III. Antimicrobial effect of some pyrimidine analogyes and related compounds. In English. Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.9:3154-3162 S '59. (EEAI 9:5)

1. Department of Organic Synthesis and Department of Biochemistry, Institute of Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague. 2. Institute for Research, Production and Utilization of Radioisotopes, Prague (for Moravek).
(Nucleic acids) (Pyrimidine)

PARKANYI, C.

"Organic syntheses with isotopes" by A.Murray and D.L.Williams. Part 1: "Compounds of isotopic carbon". Part 2: "Organic compounds labeled with isotopes of the halogens, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, and sulfur". Reviewed by C.Parkanyi. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.5:1352-1354 My '62.

ZAHRADNIK, R.; PARKANYI, C.; KOUTECKY, J.

Physical properties, reactivity and the MO-LCAO study of thiopyrones and related compounds. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.5: 1242-1253 My '62.

1. Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (for Parkanyi and Koutecky). 2. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Zahradnik).

SKODA, J.; CIHAK, A.; GUT, J.; PRYSTAS, M.; PISKALA, A.; PARKANYI, C.; SORM, F.

Nucleic acid components and their analogues. Part 23: Inhibition of growth of Escherichia coli by derivates of pyramidine, 5-azauracil, 6-azauracil and some simpler models of these derivates. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.7:1736-1743 Jl '62.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. 2. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Parkanyi).

PARKANYI, C.; ZAHRADNIK, R.

Reactivity and polarography of thiopyrones. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.6:1355-1368 Je '62.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

ZAHRADNÍK, R; [illegible]RKANYÍ, C; HORÁK, V; KOUTECKÝ, J.

Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Science -- Prague; Department of Organic Chemistry, Charles University -- Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 4, 1963, pp 775-794

"Study of the Reactivity of Sulphur Heterocycles."

PISKALA, A.; GUT, J.; SORM, F.; PRISTAS, M.; PARKANYI, C.

Nucleic acids components and their analogues. Pts. 34-38.
Coll Cz Chem 28 no.9:2365-2380, 2491-2509, 2527-2529. S '63.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Prague (for all except Parkanyi).
2. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for Parkanyi).

ZAHRADNIK, R.; PARKANYI, C.; HORAK, V.; KOUTECKY, J.

Experimental and theoretical study of the reactivity and spectral properties of sulfur heterocycles derived from alternant hydrocarbons. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.4:776-798 Ap '63.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, and Department of Organic Chemistry, Charles University, Prague.

KREPINSKY, Jiri; PARKANYI, Cyril

Rare reactive inert gases. Chem listy 57 no. 12: 1233-1242 D '63.

1. Ustav organicke chemie a biochemie, Ceskslovenska akademie ved a Ustav fysikalni chemie, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

PARKANYI, C.; ZAHRADNIK, R.

Physical properties and chemical reactivity of alternant hydrocarbons and related compounds. Pt. 4. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.4:973-982 Ap '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

PARKANYI, C.; HORAK, V.

Seminars "Quantum chemistry" and "Physical methods for determining the structure of substances." Chem listy 58 no.1:61-62 Ja'64.

PARKANYI, C.

Another symposium in 1965. Chem listy 59 no.3:363-364 Mr '65.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PARKANYI, C., ZAHRADNIK, R.

Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague - (for both).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 12, December 1965, pp 4287-4296

"Physical properties and chemical reactivity of alternant hydrocarbons and related compounds. Part 9: Anodic,oxidation of derivatives of benzenoid hydrocarbons."

(To the 75th birthday of Academician J.Heyrovsky).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PARKANYI, C.; HORAK, V.; PECKA, J.; ZAHRADNIK, R.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague;
2. Dept. of Organic Chemistry, Karlova Univ., Prague (for ?)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 2, Feb 1966, pp 835-851

"Physical properties and chemical reactivity of alternant hydrocarbons and related compounds. Part 10: An experimental and theoretical study of benzol derivatives of benzenoid hydrocarbons and some oxygen- and sulfur-containing heterocyclic analogues." (Presented at the Symposium on the Chemistry of Organic Sulfur Compounds, Liblice near Prague, June 15-17, 1964, and at Chemiedozententagung, Berlin, September 2-5, 1964.)

(3)

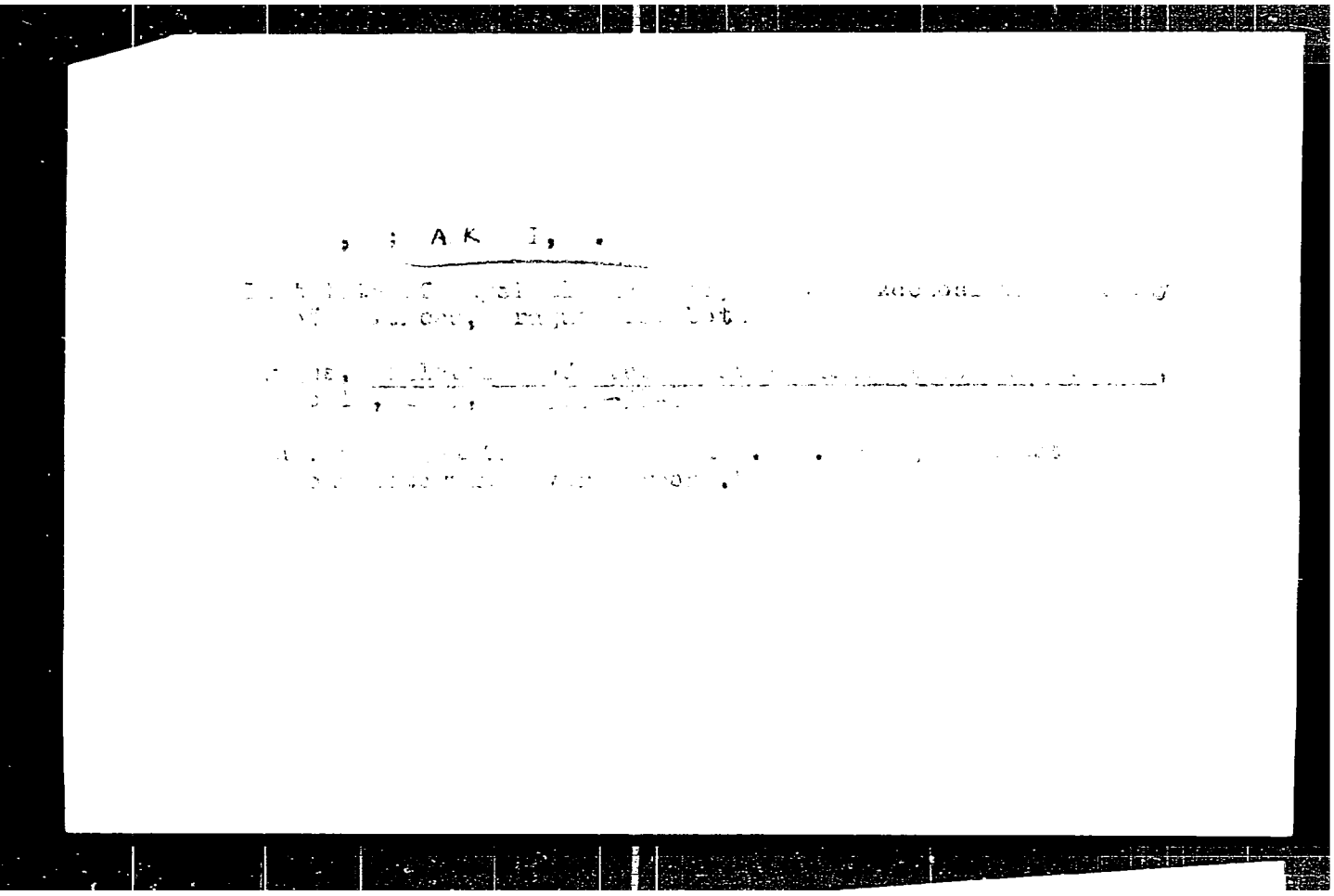
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HOCHMANN, P; JUBSKY, J; KOUTECKY, J; PAPANYI, C.

Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 10, 1965, pp 3560-3565

"Tables of Quantum Chemical Data. VIII. Energy Characteristics of Some Benzenoid Hydrocarbons."



HORAK, V.; PARKANYI, C.

"Organic chemistry of bivalent sulfur" by E.Emmet Reid. Reviewed by V.Horak, C.Parkanyi. Chem listy 58 no.11:1356-1357 N '64.

PARKANYI, C.

Nomenclature of organic molecules containing labeled atoms.
Chem listy 58 no.11 1253-1285 N '64.

ZAHRADNIK, R.; PARKANYI, C.

Physical properties and chemical reactivity of alternant hydrocarbons and related compounds. Pt.8. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.2:355-379 F '65.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted June 29, 1964.

POSCH, Elek; SIMON, Gyorgy; PARKANYI, Ferenc.

Absorption of substances labelled with various radioactive isotopes in experimental intestinal obstruction. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.2:174-177 Ap'64

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

*

PARKANYI, K.

Study of thioquinazolone series. Part 5. N-methyl derivates of 2,4-dioxo- and 2-thioxo-4-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinazoline. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.4:998-1001 Ap '61.

1. Institut organicheskoi khimii i biokhimii, Chekhoslovatskaia Akademiia nauk, Praga.

(Quinazoline)

PARKANYI, Laszlo

Rotary motion of rigid bodies. Fiz szemle 15 no.3:92-96 Mr '65.

1. Chair of Experimental Physics of the Lorand Eotvos University, Budapest.

FARKAS, L.

Demonstration of induced tension by means of a condensation electroscope.

P. 84 (FIZIKAI SZEMLE) Budapest. Vol. 7, No. 2/3, Apr./June 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957.

PARKANYI, Laszlo

Diffraction on optical grating. Fiz szemle 13 no.9:279-287 S '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Kiserleti Fizikai Tanszek.

PARKANYI, Laszlo

Explanation of the phenomena in conjunction with accelerating liquids without applying the theory of the forces of inertia. Fiz szemle 12 no.8:252-254 Ag '62.

1. Fovarosi Pedagogiai Szeminarium.

HUNGARY/Electricity - General

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No11, 1958, No 25449

Author : Berkanyi Laszlo
Inst : Not Given
Title : Observation of the Induction emf with the Aid of an Electroscope.

Orig Pub : Fiz. szemle, 1957, 7, No 2-3, 84-85

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

PARKANYI, Laszlo

Detection of induced voltage by means of condensing electroscope. Fiz szemle 7 no.2/3:84-85 Ap-Je '57.

1. Pedagogiai Foiskola, Pecs.

BRUCKNER, Gyorgyi; PARKANY, Mihaly

Photomertric determination of phenarsazine derivatives.
Magy kem folyoir 68 no.4:164-166 Ap '62

1. Nehezvegyipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

PARKASIEWICZ, Tadeusz

Electric switch point heating devices as means of easing traffic difficulties of the Polish State Railroads during the winter season. Przegl kolej elektrotech 15 no. 8: 238-239 Ag '63.

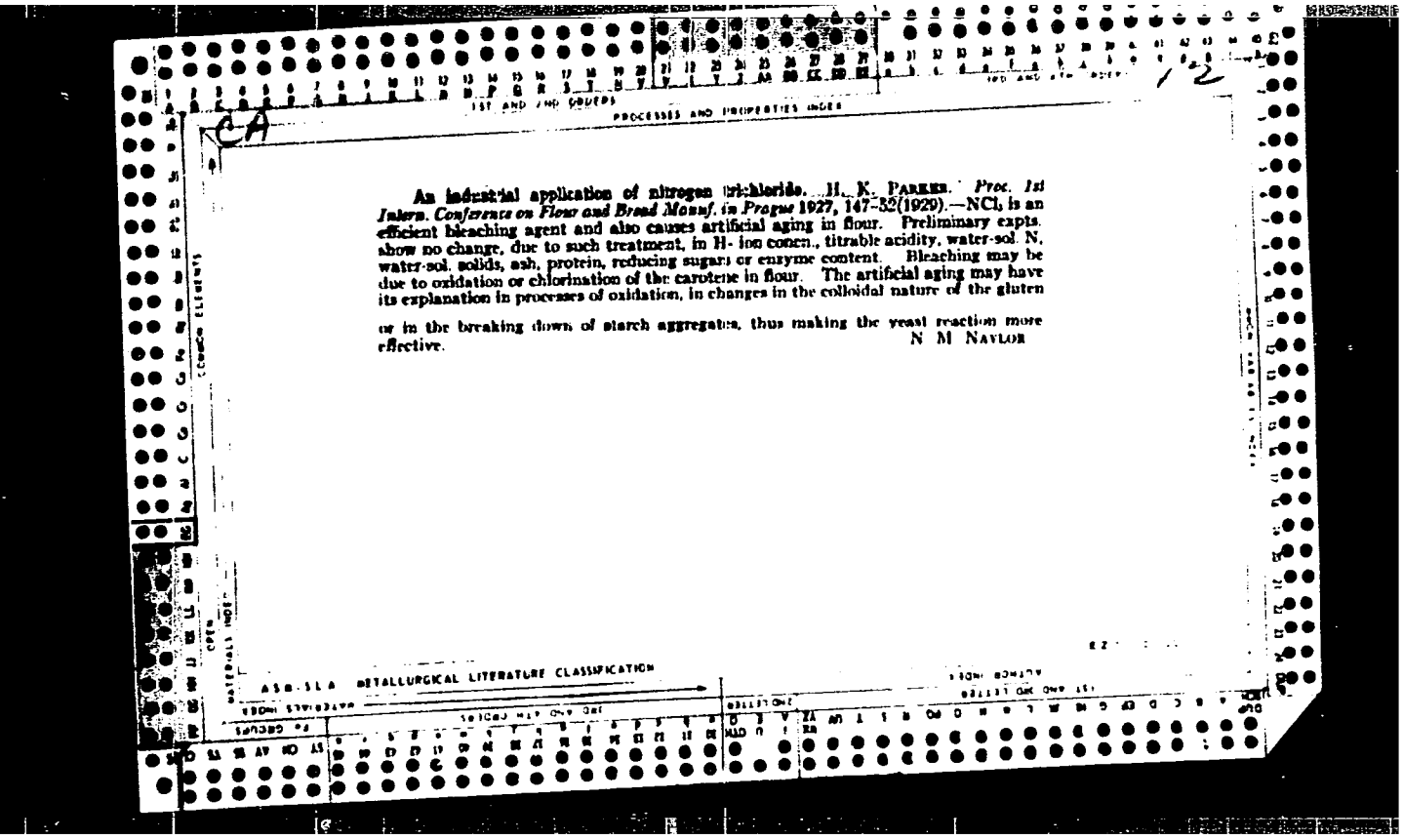
AMIROVA, S.A.; PECHKOVSKIY, V.V.; PARKACHEVA, V.V.

Studying the roasting of carbonaceous pyrite. Zhur.prikl.khim. 30 no.12:1735-1740 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Pyrites)

PARKER, A.Dzh. [Parker, A.J.]; OKHLOBYSTINA, L.V. [translator]

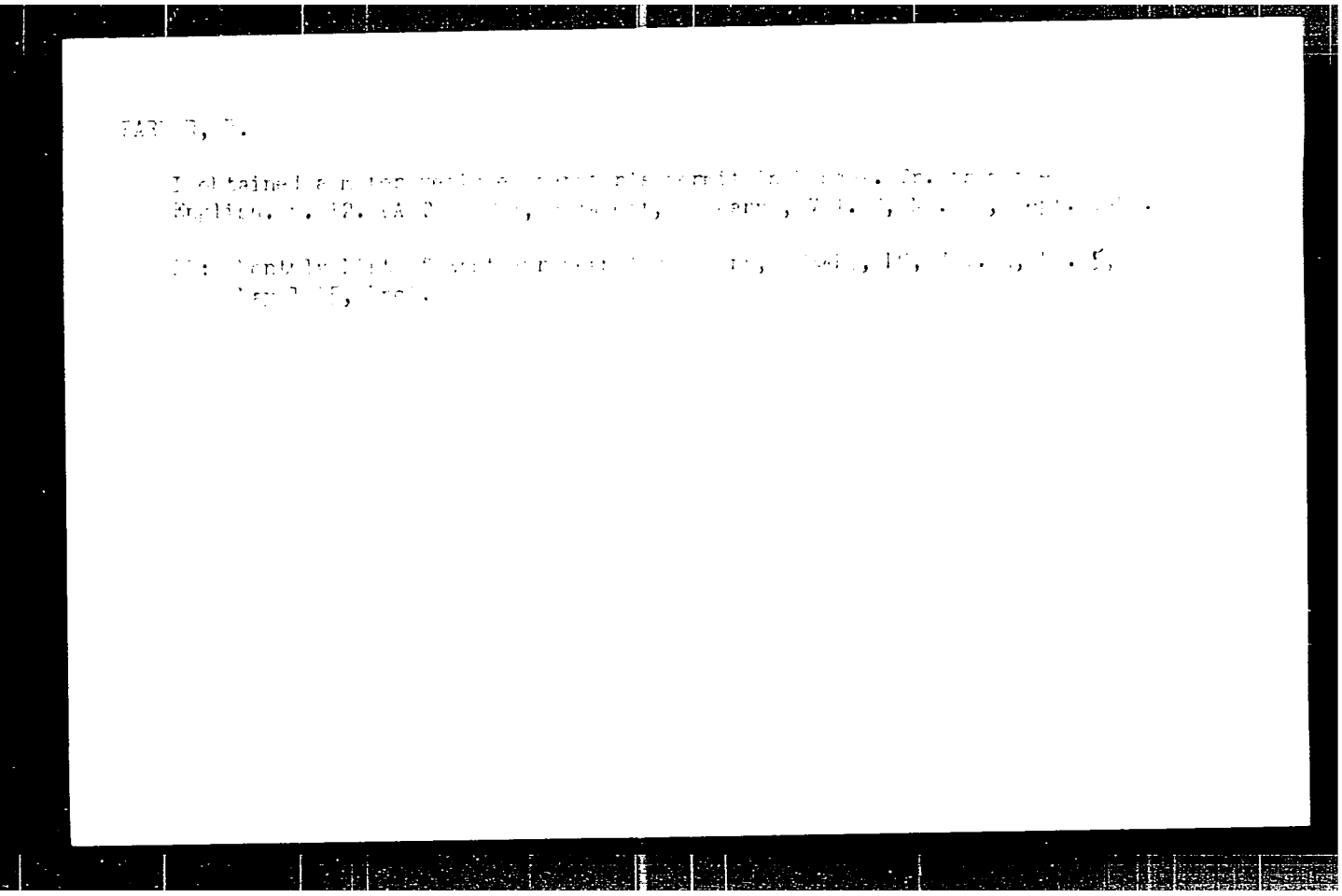
Effect of solvation on the properties of anions in dipolar aprotic solvents. Usp.khim. 32 no.10:1270-1295 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)



CA

An industrial application of nitrogen trichloride. H. K. PARKER. *Proc. 1st Intern. Conference on Flour and Bread Manuf. in Prague* 1927, 147-52(1929).—NCl_3 is an efficient bleaching agent and also causes artificial aging in flour. Preliminary expts. show no change, due to such treatment, in H- ion concn., titrable acidity, water-sol. N, water-sol. solids, ash, protein, reducing sugars or enzyme content. Bleaching may be due to oxidation or chlorination of the carotene in flour. The artificial aging may have its explanation in processes of oxidation, in changes in the colloidal nature of the gluten or in the breaking down of starch aggregates, thus making the yeast reaction more effective.

N. M. NAYLOR



PARKER, R.

Czechoslovak Grand Prize. p. 15. (AUTO MOTOR, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 7, No. 18, Sept. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East Eurcpean Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

PARKER, V.

British workers take up the battle. Vsem.prof.dvizh. no.1:9-12 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Chlen natsional'nogo komiteta Ob"yedinennogo profsoyuza mashinostroiteley, chlen rayonnogo komiteta profsoyuza v YUzhnom Londone i odin iz rukovoditeley tsekhovykh starost.
(Great Britain--Trade unions) (Trade unions--Great Britain)

PARKES, D. V.
B. H. PERRY, BIOS, Item 22, Fin. Rep. 572, HMSO: Chem. Tr. J., 25, Oct. 1946
119, 489-490

GEBICKI, Zbigniew, mgr inz.; PARKETNY, Edmund mgr inz.

Mining thin coal seams by boring. Przegl gorn 20 no.3:102-105 Mr '64.

PARKHANOV, M.N.

Stratigraphy of ancient formations in the western slope of the Polar Urals. Mat. po geol. i pol. iskop. Sev.-Vost. Evrop. chasti SSSR. no.2:7-16 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Ural Mountain region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PARKHAYEV, V.

Ball unit for slaking lime. Stroitel' no.1:9 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

(Limp)

KHAYKIN, A.M.; PARKHEYAN, Kn.S.

Efficacity of the use of glass reinforced plastics in electric equipment. Plast. massy no.10:40-42 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

PARKHILOVSKIY, A., inzh.

Prices cut in half. Obshchestv.pit. no.12:28 D '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Upravleniye obshchestvennogo pitaniya Ministerstva torgovli RSFSR.
(Voronezh--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

ZAKHAROV, V.I.; DEMENT'YEVA, M.L.; KAZENNOVA, A.R.; PARKHILOVSKIY, A.I.; VAGANOVA, N.A., red.; BRODSKIY, M.P., tekhn. red.

[Public food service in the R.S.F.S.R.] Obshchestvennoe pitanie v RSFSR. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo torg. lit-ry, 1961. 115 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

PARKHI[illegible], [illegible], Engineer

Mbr., [illegible] imeni Molotov (-194[illegible]-)

"Det[illegible]ermining [illegible] Di[illegible] [illegible] indi[illegible] Wheel for Sharpening [illegible]ound [illegible]," [illegible] [illegible]str[illegible], 16, Nos. 10-11, 194[illegible]

BR-5[illegible]19

PARKHILOVSKIY, I. G. TA 12T32

USSR/Springs - Strains Sep/Oct 1946
Springs - Stresses

"Determining the Static Forces of a Bent Spring," I. G. Parkhilovskiy, 3 pp

"Avtomobil'naya Promyshlennost'" No 9/10

Discussion of and formulae for determining static forces of bent springs.

12T32

PARKHILOVSKIY, I. G.

"Investigation of the Influence [illegible] Basic Design Parameters on [illegible] Turning and Suspension [illegible]." [illegible] degree of Cand. Technical Sci. [illegible], Moscow Automotive Mechanics Inst

Summary 82, 1? Dec 52, Dissertation Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in [illegible] 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec [illegible].

SVESHNIKOV, B.A., [illegible]

Metals - Finishing

The effect of shot blasting on the change in the curvature of sprin. leafs.
Avt. trakt. prom., No. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952, Uncl.

USSR/ Engineering - Automotive springs

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 3/26

Authors : Parkhilovskiy, I. G., and Buynov, A. F.

Title : Spring profiles for special sections and the advantage of their application

Periodical : Vest. mash. 2, 19-25, Feb 1954

Abstract : Operational tests were conducted by the Molotov Automobile Plant in Gorkiy, to determine the causes of damage and breaking of suspension springs used on automotive equipment. The shortcomings of the above mentioned equipment are briefly described, and some new improved designs of suspension springs are presented. Nine USSR references (1950-1953). Graph; drawings; illustrations.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

PARKHILOVSKIY, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Theoretical basis in the design of automobile suspension with nonlinear elastic characteristics. Avt.trakt.prom. no.2:15-21 Fe '55. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Gor'kovskiy avtozavod im. Molotova.
(Automobiles--Design and construction)

BUYNOV, A.F., inzhener; BRAYCHEV, V.P., inzhener; PARKHILOVSKIY, I.G., inzhener; SVESHNIKOV, D.A., inzhener.

Determining the endurance limits of spring steel in the presence of contact stresses. Vest.mash. 35 no.12:51-55 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod imeni Molotova.
(Springs (Mechanism))

PARKHILOVSKIY, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; USPENSKIY, I.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Determining the curve radius of brake spring leaves in the free state. Avt.i trakt.prom. no.4:18-22 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Gor'kovskiy avtozavod imeni Molotova, Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Zhdanova.
(Brakes)

PARKHILOVSKIY, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Pneumatic and hydropneumatic suspensions of automobiles.
Avt.i trakt.prom. no.3:9-14 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Gor'kovskiy avtozavod imeni Molotova.
(Automobiles--Shock absorbers)

PARKHILOVSKIY, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAYTSEVA, N.F.

Using an electronic analog computer in statistical investigations of motor-vehicle vibrations. Avt.prom. 30 no.1:9-14 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Gor'kovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut i Gor'kovskiy avtozavod.

PARKHILOVSKIY, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Spectral density of roughness distribution on the highway microprofile and the vibration of automobiles. Avt.prom. 27 no.10:25-28 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Gor'kovskiy avtozavod.
(Automobiles—Vibration)
(Roads)

12(2) SOV/113-59-4-10/19

AUTHOR: Parkhilovskiy, I.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Influence of the Equalizing Suspension on Body Oscillations During the Motion of an Automobile

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 4, pp 24-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the preceding paper (published in Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 3), the author considered the influence of the equalizing suspension on the self-oscillations of an automobile. In this paper, the author investigates the motion of an automobile over one single unevenness, over periodic unevennesses and the work of the equalizing suspension during static load changes occurring during the stopping and acceleration of an automobile. Usually, various assumptions are made for simplifying the investigations of the equations for automobiles with conventional suspensions. For example, when calculating the shock absorbers, the mass distribution factor is frequently taken as $\xi = 1$. In this paper no such assumptions were made, because here the problem is not simplified when assuming that $\xi = 1$, since an elastic tie will still

Card 1/3

The Influence of the Equalizing Suspension on Body Oscillations During the Motion of an Automobile

remain between the generalized coordinates whose influences must be investigated. Assuming the absence of shock absorbers in the suspension would simplify the problem to a considerable extent, but this is not possible, since hydraulic shock absorbers are installed in all automobiles with equalizing suspension. In his conclusions, the author states that the equalizing suspension has essential disadvantages, consisting in a resistance reduction against direct-axis inclinations of the body with increasing tie rigidity, caused by a static load re-distribution during the stopping and acceleration of the automobile. Special automatic compensators may be used for reducing the aforementioned body inclination, but their design is complicated and expensive. The author mentions in this connection the French Citroen 2CV and the American 1955 Packard. The calculation methods explained by the author may be used for determining the influence of the equalizing suspension on the parameters characterizing smoothness of ride for each automobile with a given mass distribution

The Influence of the Equalizing Suspension on Body Oscillations During the Motion of an Automobile

and base, by comparing them with the same parameters of an automobile equipped with a conventional suspension. The parameters used for such a comparison are normal frequency, amplitude and acceleration of angular and vertical body oscillations. When planning an automobile with an equalizing suspension, one may determine those rigidity conditions of the suspension which will provide an optimum smoothness of ride of the automobile. The formulas necessary for such calculations are contained in 2 tables. There are 2 diagrams, 7 graphs, 4 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant)

12(2) SOV/113-59-3-8/17

AUTHOR: Parkhilovskiy, I.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Free Oscillations of an Automobile With Equalizing Suspension (Svobodnyye kolebaniya avtomobilya s uravnitel'noy podveskoy)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 3, pp 20 - 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author investigated the free oscillations of an automobile with equalizing suspension, citing the French Citroen 2CV and a Packard suspension as examples. In his work, the author considered the influence of the equalizing suspension on the smoothness of movement of an automobile, on which an elastic connection was established only between the right and left wheels. For the mathematical investigation simple models were used, reflecting the functioning principle of the suspension independently of its design. Figure 4 shows two of these models. First, the author presents general differ-

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Free Oscillations of an Automobile With Equalizing Suspension

ential equations for oscillations using as a model the equalizing suspension as shown by Figure 5. Then, he develops equation sets for free oscillations, assuming for simplicity that there are no shock absorbers installed. In the concluding part the results of comparative calculations are represented in one table and six graphs (Figures 1 - 6). Thereby, data was selected in such a way that it were similar to that of the GAZ-12. Comparisons were made for symmetrical and asymmetrical automobiles, whereby in each category a vehicle with a conventional suspension was compared with one having an equalizing suspension. The author comes to the conclusion that the presence of an elastic tie between the wheels of an automobile introduces into the calculations of the suspension a new parameter (rigidity of the tie) which permits the change of parameters of the oscillatory system of an automobile within wide ranges. Partially, this parameter helps to select the other parameters in such a manner

Free Oscillations of an Automobile With Equalizing Suspension

that the optimum smoothness of ride is obtained. According to the equations for an automobile with a conventional suspension, in the general case, when moving on an uneven road of arbitrary profile, the normal frequencies of the oscillations Ω_1 and Ω_2 must be close to each other and must have small magnitudes for a great smoothness of ride. The same are required for an equalizing suspension and in the latter case they are easily achieved, while they are practically impossible to perform on vehicles with a conventional suspension. Complying with the necessary conditions when designing an automobile with conventional suspension requires that the mass distribution factor be close to 1 or even larger. This may be achieved only by a small wheel base whereby the operational properties of such a

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Free Oscillations of an Automobile With Equalizing Suspension

vehicle deteriorate, for example the controllability and stability. There are 5 diagrams, 8 graphs and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant)

PARKHILOVSKIY, M.G.

SOV/128-59-4-21/26

AUTHOR: Gusliter, R.L.

TITLE: An All-Union Research and Technical Meeting on Car Suspensions (Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po podveskam avtomobiley)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, Nr 4, p 54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The meeting was held from 16th to 19th February, 1959 at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut (Research Institute for Automobiles and Buses, NAMI). Representatives of car factories, research institutes and members of teaching institutes heard 24 lectures and reviews. The chief designer of NAMI, A.A.Lipgart, reviewed improvements in car suspensions, and many papers dealt with rubber-pneumatic suspensions. A.M. Gorelik (NAMI) discussed pneumatic rubber-cord suspensions, drawing attention to their advantages, and also spoke of their use abroad. R.A.Akopyan (LAZ) referred to their adoption in public transport e.g. in

Card 1/2

the bus LAZ-695E. V.A. Galashin (MVTU) reviewed the work on rubber-cord diaphragms for car suspensions, which has been carried out in the Leningrad Tyre Factory, and the work of MVTU im. Bauman. Further lectures were read by R.L. Gusliter (NIIShP), M.G. Parkhilovskiy (GAZ), V.B. Tsimbalin etc. which dealt with experimental work on car suspension, their efficiency under various conditions etc. E.V. Rotenberg's discussion on the use of computers for engineering calculations was of outstanding interest. Ya. M. Pryanov discussed the road-holding properties of cars.

Card 2/2

KAZANNIKOV, I.; KHOMICH, P.; PARKHIMCHIK, N.

Only one is responsible for everything. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 5 no.7:28 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Glavnyy tekhnicheskiy inspektor Belorusskogo respublikanskogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Kazannikov). 2. Tekhnicheskiy inspektor Belorusskogo respublikanskogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Khomich). 3. Tekhnicheskiy inspektor Minskogo oblastnogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Parkhimchik).

(AGRICULTURE--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

PARKHIMOVICH, S.

In the fields and on the farms of a school enterprise. Prof.-tekh. obr. 21 no.2:11 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Direktor Ozhugansk...ogo sel'skogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha No.1 [illegible], Belorusskaya SSR.

KHUDOVLAS, V.Va; PAKHIMOVICH, S.P.

Liver abscess. Zdrav. Bel. 8 no.6:64 Je'62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Starodorozhskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.V.Karulis)
(LIVER—ABSCESS)

Structure and mechanical ...

temperature was controlled by means of a photoelectric pyrometer designed by the Experimentatnyye masterskiye (Experimental workshops) of the Moskovskiy institut stali im. I.V.Stalina (Moscow Steel Institute imeni I.V.Stalin) and by a thermoelectric pyrometer ТЭП-1 (TEP-1) designed by the Laboratoriya induktsionnogo nagreva (Induction Heating Laboratory) of the Fiziko-tekhnicheskogo institut AN BSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, AS Belorussian SSR) The annealed structure was studied by means of metallographic and X-ray analyses, the change in mechanical properties was assessed from the strength and plasticity results obtained during upsetting in the press. It was found that the temperatures of commencement and completion of recrystallization during induction heating are displaced to a higher range. The rise in recrystallization temperature is the greater, the higher the rate of heating. For alloy VT-5, this temperature rise is 150 to 200°C for a heating rate of 25°C/sec and 350to 400°C for a heating rate of 300°C/sec For the same heating rates the temperature rise for the alloy VT-1-1 and VT-3-1 is 80 to 100°C and 150 to 200°C respectively and for the alloy VT-3-1 it is 50 to 70°C and

Structure and mechanical ...

150 to 200°C respectively. The higher annealing temperature used in induction heating is compensated for by the high heating rate and by the fact that soaking is not required and that intense grain growth does not occur. As the degree of deformation has little influence on the grain size of induction heated specimens, a more homogeneous structure is obtained throughout the section of the deformed metal. The plasticity and strength are higher in the case of induction annealing, particularly if there is a great increase in the plasticity of the alloy VT-3-1, which is very difficult to deform. The following parameters are recommended for annealing alloy VT-5 to be heated to 1050 to 1100°C at a rate of 25°C/sec or to 1100 to 1150°C at 50°C/sec, alloy VT-1-1 to be heated to 800°C at 25°C/sec or to 900°C at 150°C/sec, alloy VT-3-1 to be heated to 1100°C at 50°C/sec. There are 12 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows: Ref.4: Obinata J., Nischimura, J. Inst. of Metals, v.84, 1956.

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Structure and mechanical ...

S/571/60/000/006/008/011
E091/E435

Table 1

Alloy	Al	Cr	Mo	Fe	Si	N_2	H_2	C	Type of alloy
VT-5	4.9	-	-	-	0 12	-	-	-	one-phase
VT-1-1	-	-	-	0.07	0.016	0.017	0.005	0.041	"
VT-3-1	4.2	1.6	1.2	0.20	0.02	0.04	0 02	0.05	two-phase

Card 4/4

PARKHIMOVICH, V. I.

18.7500

77168
SOV/129-61-1-16/22

AUTHORS: Bidyaka, M. N., Loyko, Ya. M., Pavlyukevich, B. L. (Candidates of Technical Sciences), Parkhimovich, V. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Recrystallization Diagrams for Induction Heating

PERIODICAL: Although methods of annealing by induction heating have not been widely studied, research on the subject indicates their effectiveness in treating deformed metals and alloys, showing such advantages as (1) a fine and homogeneous structure, (2) speed, and (3) possibility of automation. In comparing the above method with regular furnace heating, the authors consider heating speed and not the holding period to be the decisive factor. Recrystallization of the following cold-deformed specimens was studied: (a) commercial iron, heated in high frequency furnace MGZ-102 to 600, [illegible], 1,000 and 1,100° C at mean heating speeds of [illegible], 450 and 600° C/sec; (b) 1Kh18N9T-steel (C, 0.1-; Si, 0.8; Mn, 2.0; Cr, 17.0 to 20.0; Ni, 8.0 to 11.0;

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Recrystallization Diagram for Induction Heating

SOV 1[illegible]

S[illegible], 0.030; P, [illegible]; Ti, [illegible]) heated to [illegible], and 1,200° C at [illegible], [illegible] and 400° C/sec; and [illegible] copper heated to 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1,[illegible] at 50, 200, 350 and 500° C/sec. Heated specimens were automatically immersed in water in order to fix the structure. (1) Influence of prior deformation on grain size: (a) Commercial iron with a deformation range of [illegible]% has a 1.5 to 2 times finer grain (see Fig. 1) at recrystallization temperature. (b) 1Kh18N9T-steel with a deformation ranging between 11 and 75% has a slightly refined grain (see Fig. 2). Deformations from 30-75% hardly affect the grain size. (c) Copper also has refined grains at increased rates of deformation (see Fig. 3). Deviations from the mean grain size with deformation ranging from 10 to 75% amount to a maximum of 9 mu at 900° C and to 45 mu at 1,000° C. (2) Effect of heating temperatures: (a) In commercial iron at [illegible]% and [illegible]% deformation (at [illegible] C) the mean grain size amounts [illegible] and [illegible] mu, respectively. (b) in 1Kh18N9T-steel, temperat[illegible]

Card 2/[illegible]

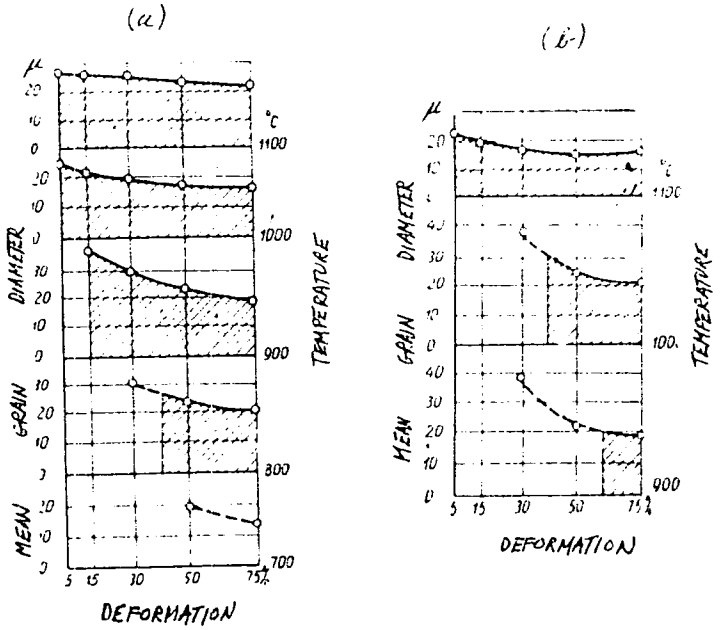

Fig. 1. Recrystallization diagram of commercial iron (a), at a speed of induction heating of 50° C/sec, and (b) at 650° C /sec heating speed.

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Recrystallization Diagrams for Induction Heating

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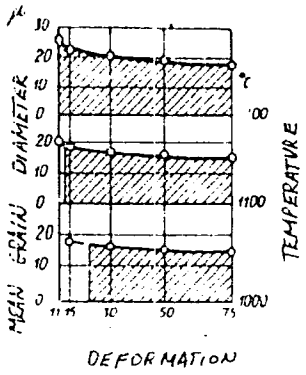

Fig. 2. Recrystallization diagram of 1Kh18N9T-steel at heating speed of 60° C/sec.

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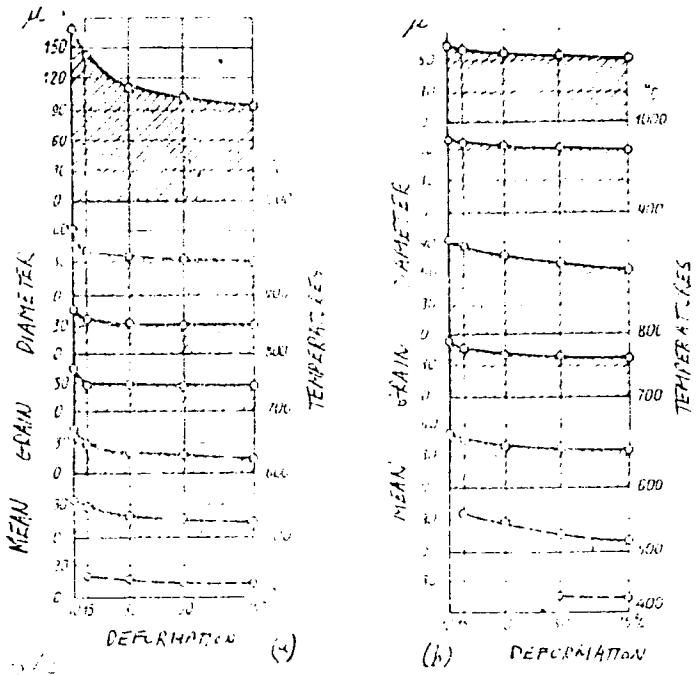

Fig. 3. Re-crystallization diagram of copper (a) heating speed 50° C/sec, and (b) 500° C/sec speed.

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changes within the 1,000-1,200° C range hardly influence the grain size; (c) in copper at 1,000° C and a heating speed of 50° C/sec the grain growth is as pronounced as in regular furnace heating (see Fig. 3). (3) Effect of heating rates on grain size: (a) in commercial iron, although the grain size is hardly affected by the rate of heating, the latter considerably influences the temperature of the beginning of crystallization (see Fig. 1 (a) and (b)); (b) in steel, accelerated heating rates conspicuously inhibit grain growth; recrystallization begins at 1,000° C; (c) in copper, grain size is influenced by heating speeds only at 1,000° C (see Fig. 3). Recrystallization starts at 400° C with heating speeds of 40° C/sec and 500° C/sec. The authors recommend the following heating rates: (a) commercial iron, to 1,000° C at 50° C/sec or to 1,100° C at 200 to 600° C/sec; (b) [illegible]-steel, to 1,200° C at 50 to 600° C/sec; (c) copper, 400 to 1,000° C at 50° C/sec or

Recrystallization Diagrams for Induction Heating

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600 to 700° C at 200 to 500° C sec. These rates insure complete recrystallization and a minimum grain size regardless of the degree of deformation. The authors conclude in regard to induction heating versus furnace heating as follows: (1) The temperature of the recrystallization threshold increases with increased speeds of induction heating and is considerably higher than in furnace heating; (2) Grain growth, as a result of lower rates of deformation, is slower at elevated temperatures which have a slighter effect than in furnace heating; (3) The absence of a clearly marked maximum grain size at critical rates of deformation is due to the peculiarities of induction heating and the short period of holding at maximum temperatures. The formation of recrystallization centers occurs considerably faster than the grain growth; (4) The speed of induction heating has no appreciable effect on grain size; The latter decreases slightly with increased speeds at similar temperatures and deformation rates; (5) Recrystallized structure is finer than in furnace heating as a result

Card 7/8

Rebrystallization Diagrams for [illegible]
Heating

[illegible] the simultaneous [illegible] of a great number of recrystallization [illegible] at elevated annealing temperatures. Tables and 5 figures; and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

40589
S/137/62/000/008/039/065
A006/A101

18.1285

AUTHORS: Bodyako, M. N., Loyko, Yu. M., Parkhimovich, V. I.

TITLE: The structure and the mechanical properties of titanium alloys during induction annealing

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 36, abstract 8I222 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Fiz -tekhn. in-t AN BSSR", 1960, no. 6, 130 - 149)

TEXT: The authors studied strength properties of titanium alloys BT-5 (VT-5), BT-3-1 (VT-3-1) and BT-3-1 (VT-3-1) after induction heating of cold-deformed specimens at various heating rates ranging from 25 to 300 degree/sec., and heating temperatures from 700 - 1,200°C. During induction heating the temperatures of beginning and completed recrystallization are shifted to the side of higher temperatures to a degree corresponding to the heating rate. The metallographical investigation has shown that the magnitude of grains depends little on the deformation degree, but depends considerably upon the annealing temperature. At higher heating rates, however, a strong increase of the grain size does not take place. As a result of induction heating ductility and strength increase

Card 1/2

Parkhimovich, V.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4C18

Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut

Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, vyp. 5 (Collected Scientific Papers of the Institute of Engineering Physics, Academy of Sciences Belorusskaya SSR, No. 5) Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1959. 235 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,100 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: L. Mariks; Tech. Ed.: I. Volokhanovich; Editorial Board: V.P. Severdenko, Academician, Academy of Sciences BSSR (Chief Ed.), K.V. Gorev, Academician, Academy of Sciences BSSR, M.K. Bodyako, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and P.A. Parkhutik, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and scientific workers.

COVERAGE: This collection of 23 articles covers the following subjects: small draft rolling analysis of wire-drawing, design of drop-forging dies, impact upsetting, examination of the effect of temperature on plastic deformation, sulphidation and carburizing processes, the phenomena of pulse-discharge, etc. [illegible]

BODYAKO, M.N.; LOYKO, Yu.M.; PAVKHIMOVICH, V.I.

Lack of uniformity in the distribution of deformations in the VT-5 titanium alloy. Dokl.AN BSSR 4 no.1:28-31 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.P. Severdenko.
(Titanium alloys)

PARKHIMOVICH, V.I.; BODYAKO, M.N.

Formation of scale on the VT-5 titanium alloy in induction heating.
Dokl. AN BSSR 3 no.5:211-212 My '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.P. Severdenko.
(Titanium alloys--Thermal properties) (Induction heating)

PARKHIMOVICH, V. I.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Recrystallization annealing of titanium alloys in induction heating." Minsk, 1961. 12 pp; (Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR, Technical Physics Inst); 220 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 243)

BADZYAKA, M.M.; OSTAPCHIK, S.A. [Astapchyk, S.A.]; PARKHIMOVICH, V.I.

Recrystallization of nickel under induction heating. Vestsi AN BSSR Ser. fiz.-tekh. nav. no. 1:120-125 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Nickel—Heat Treatment) (Crystallization)

L 09143-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW
ACC NR: AR6027449 SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/004/B029/B029

AUTHOR: Gorev, K. V.; Loyko, Yu. M.; Parkhimovich, V. I. 35

TITLE: Ausforming 45 steel in combination with impact deformation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 4B198

REF SOURCE: Sb. Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka met. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 95-98

TOPIC TAGS: metal ausforming, martensite, metal deformation, yield stress

ABSTRACT: Development of recrystallization in the deformation process during ausforming of steel was minimized by using special equipment for impact upsetting with subsequent rapid cooling in water. The authors studied the effect which temperature and degree of deformation have on the size of martensite needles, residual stresses of the first and second order, block size, yield stress, breaking stress and hardness of 45 steel after ausforming and ordinary hardening, as well as after protracted tempering at 300°C. Comparative results are given for ordinary hardening and ausforming at temperatures of 800 and 1000°C and also after subsequent annealing at 300°C. 2 illustrations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

UDC: 621.785

Card 1/1 nst

ACC NR: AR6027512 SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/004/I068/I068

AUTHOR: Gorev, K. V.; Loyko, Yu. M.; Parkhimovich, V. I.

TITLE: High temperature thermomechanical treatment of 45 steel by impact deformation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 4I459

REF SOURCE: Sb. Metallovedeniye i term. obrabotka met. Minsk. Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 95-98

TOPIC TAGS: thermomechanical property, metal deformation, martensite steel / 45 steel

TRANSLATION: The effect of temperature and degree of deformation on the martensitic needle size, block dimensions, σ_s, σ_b and H_V of 45 steel was studied after high temperature thermomechanical treatment and normal quenching, and after additional tempering at 300°C. Deformation was carried out at rates of 300-600 sec^{-1} in varying amounts (0-100%) for deformation temperatures ranging from A_c to 1000°C. Both high temperature thermomechanical treatment and tempering produced finer needles of martensite than did quenching. First order residual stresses were greater after high temperature thermomechanical treatment than after quenching. Second order stresses after high temperature thermomechanical treatment and quenching were identical. After high temperature thermomechanical treatment and subsequent tempering at 300°C, the values of σ_s

UDC: 669.14.018.26:621.785

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ACC NR: AR6027512

were higher than after normal heat treatment; σ_b only was slightly higher after high temperature thermomechanical treatment, than after ordinary quenching. Thermomechanically processed samples had higher values of H_V, than for those ordinarily quenched.

The following high temperature thermomechanical treatment cycle was recommended for impact deformation of 45 steel: temperature of deformation--800-900°C, degree of deformation--60-100%. V. Olenicheva.

SUB CODE: 11,13

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Parkhit'ko, V. 89-12-15/29

TITLE: In the Physics Institute of the AN Ukrainian SSR (V Institute fiziki Akademii nauk USSR)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol. 3, Nr 12, pp. 554-557 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This institute was founded in 1929. At present papers on the subjects of nuclear physics, molecular physics, theoretical physics, physics of semiconductors, electronics and spectroscopy are carried out there.
For investigations of nuclear physics an electrostatic generator up to 2.5 MeV, a cyclotron (deuterons up to 16 MeV) and a low volt neutron generator are at disposal. A number of recording mechanisms, e.g. a spherical ionization chamber for the detection of neutrons, γ-scintillation spectrometers, multichannel amplitude- and time - analyzers etc. were constructed and built by the institute itself.
The latest extensive researches in the neutron physics were the determination of γ-energy in n-n' processes and the determination of the effective cross-section of the n-2n reactions.
Investigations on the angular distribution of the protons

CARD 1/2

AUTHOR: Parkhit'ko, V. 89-1-26/29

TITLE: The Work Carried out by Uzhgorod Scientists (Raboty uchenykh Uzhgoroda).

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, Vol. 4, Nr 1, pp. 1o7 - 1o8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following works dealing with nuclear investigation are at present being carried out:
1. Determination of the excitation function of γ- - reactions. The linear accelerator of Khar'kov is being used.
2. Theoretical and experimental work for geological investigations carried out with mineral oil + water.
3. Investigation of the natural mineral sources of the strip of land extending in front of the Carpathian Mountains in order to determine the degree of their radioactivity and their usefullness for medical purposes. The radon content of 2o of them has already been investigated. Weak activities were found.
4. Theoretical work in the field of quantum electrodynamics is carried out in the theoretical institute.
5. After the laboratory for radioactive isotopes will have been completed, also work for other faculties in this field will be taken over. There is 1 figure.

~~Card 1/2~~

21(0) SOV/89-6-4-16/27

AUTHOR: Parkhit'ko, V.

TITLE: The Fifth Session of the Scientific Council of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Pyataya sessiya Uchenogo soveta Ob"yedinennogo instituta yadernykh issledovaniy)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 4, p 479 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The fifth session of the Scientific Council of the Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) was held from January 14 to 17, 1959. Lectures were held on the following important papers, which were also discussed: Professor V. P. Dzhelepov spoke about the results obtained by the work carried out by the Laboratoriya yadernykh problem (Laboratory of Nuclear Research). Investigations were carried out of: the elastic and inelastic scattering of nucleons on polarized and non-polarized particles, scattering of π-mesons on nucleons, processes of weak interaction in the presence of μ-mesons, and the properties of μ-mesons. The Director of the Laboratoriya teoreticheskoy fiziki (Laboratory for Theoretical Physics) Academician N. N. Bogolyubov, reported that the following subjects were investigated: general scattering theory, field theory, theory

Card 1/3

The Fifth Session of the Scientific Council of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research

of elementary particles, nucleon structure, dispersion relations, use of the theory of superconductivity in investigations of nuclear matter. Academician V. I. Veksler reported on the work carried out by the Laboratory for High Particle Energies. A considerable amount of work was carried out for the purpose of fixing the normal operational conditions for the 10 Bev synchrophasotron in order to be able, above all, to work day and night with this device. Moreover, a number of new physical devices was developed. The Scientific Council praised the work performed by this laboratory. The results obtained by the most important work carried out by these 3 laboratories were outlined at the 2. Geneva Atomic Conference. I. M. Frank, Corresponding Member, AS USSR and Holder of the Nobel Prize, spoke about the progress made in building the impulse reactor at the Laboratoriya neytronnoy fiziki (Neutron-Physics Laboratory). This reactor differs essentially from a normal reactor and is especially well suited for work to be carried out in the field of neutron physics.

Card 2/3 G. N. Flerov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR, gave a report

about nuclear reactions with highly ionized particles. Work was carried out jointly by the USSR and the participating countries in the Laboratory of Nuclear Physics. The Scientific Council approved and confirmed the scientific building plans for 1959. The management of the Institute submitted a plan for the improvement of collaboration among the participants. The Scientific Council expressed its gratitude especially to the following persons: D. I. Blokhintsev, Director of the Institute, Corresponding Member, AS USSR; Vaclav Votruba, Deputy Director and Corresponding Member of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, and Professor Marian Danycz (Poland), Deputy Director.

21(0) SOV/89-6-4-17/27

AUTHOR: Parkhit'ko, V.

TITLE: Meeting of the Committee of Authorized Representatives of Governments Which Are Members of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Soveshchaniye Komiteta polnomochnykh predstaviteley pravitel'stv gosudarstv - chlenov Ob"yedinennogo instituta yadernykh issledovaniy)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 4, p 480 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The committee of authorized government representatives held a meeting from January 19 to January 21, 1959. A report on the activities of the Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) in 1958 was delivered by D. I. Blokhintsev, Corresponding Member, AS USSR. A report on the budget, the allocation of posts, and the building plans for 1959 was delivered by V. N. Sergiyenko, the administrative head of the Institute. On the first day of the conference all delegates spoke and submitted a number of suggestions for the improvement of the work further to be carried out by the Institute. The management and the staff of collaborators of the Institute were thanked in the name of all delegates for the work hitherto carried out. On the

Card 1/3